

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

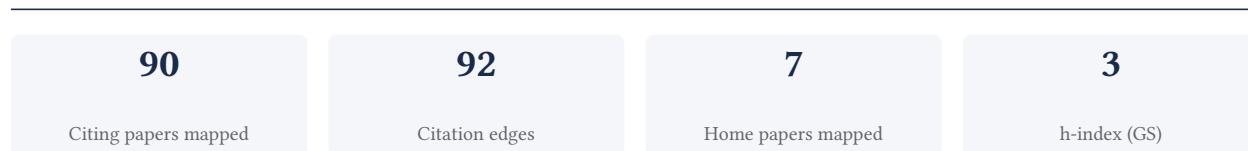
## Jiahao Qi

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

[Google Scholar profile](#)

**Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap.** This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. It is a drafting aid for the petitioner’s counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

## A. Overview & Filtering Statement



### Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

**Known limitations – counsel must verify.** (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

## B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar’s own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

**93.8% independent** of 16 classified citing papers

| Citation type    | Count |
|------------------|-------|
| Independent      | 15    |
| Self-citation    | 1     |
| Co-author        | 0     |
| Same-institution | 0     |

74 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

## C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

## Contribution 1

### Claim – Contribution 1

*The researcher developed reputation-motivated mechanisms for high-quality model aggregation in blockchain-based federated learning, extending this framework to secure parallel processing in sharded blockchain environments for IoT applications.*

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2022 paper 'High-quality model aggregation for blockchain-based federated learning via reputation-motivated task participation,' which established a foundational approach to ensuring data quality in decentralized machine learning systems. This work appears to address the challenge of maintaining model integrity when participants in federated learning networks may act maliciously or provide low-quality updates, a critical issue in trustless blockchain environments.

Building on this foundation, the researcher expanded the scope of their work to address scalability and security in more complex architectures. The 2025 paper, 'Enhancing Security in Parallel Federated Learning with Sharded Blockchain for Internet of Vehicles,' suggests an application of these principles to high-throughput, safety-critical IoT scenarios. Additionally, the 2026 work on continuous transaction processing during account migration in sharded blockchains indicates a continued focus on the operational robustness and continuity of sharded blockchain systems, implying a deepening expertise in the intersection of distributed ledger technology and real-time data processing.

The significance of this line of work is evidenced by the strong independent uptake of the core 2022 paper, which has garnered 108 citations. Notably, 93.8% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the methodology has been widely adopted and validated by the broader academic community outside the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent citation underscores the foundational nature of the contribution to the field of secure federated learning.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 12

#### CORE PAPER

### [High-quality model aggregation for blockchain-based federated learning via reputation-motivated task participation](#)

2022 · IEEE Internet of Things Journal 9 (19), 18378-18391, 2022 · 108 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 75 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Computer Science papers from 2022 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country              | S2 |
|-----|--|--|----------------------|----|
| 1   | <a href="#">Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey</a>                         | University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II   | Italy                | —  |
| 2   | <a href="#">Privacy-preserving in blockchain-based federated learning systems</a>                                  | Cochin University of Science and Technology, University of Milan, University of Padua                          | India, Italy         | —  |
| 3   | <a href="#">Blockchain-empowered federated learning: Benefits, challenges, and solutions</a>                       | State University of New York, Sun Yat-sen University   | China, United States | —  |
| 4   | <a href="#">Privacy preserving and secure robust federated learning: A survey</a>                                  | Henan Information Engineering University, Ocean University of China, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences | China                | —  |
| 5   | <a href="#">B2SFL: A Bi-Level Blockchained Architecture for Secure Federated Learning-Based Traffic Prediction</a> | Northwestern Polytechnical University, University of Delaware, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University             | China, United States | —  |

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country                          | S2 |
|-----|--|--|----------------------------------|----|
| 6   | <a href="#">Reputation-based federated learning defense to mitigate threats in eeg signal classification</a>                       | Deakin University, Khalifa University  | Australia, United Arab Emirates  | —  |
| 7   | <a href="#">FedGST: An efficient federated graph neural network for spatio-temporal PoI recommendation</a>                         | Dalian University of Technology, Federation University Australia, TAL Education Group                              | Australia, China                 | —  |
| 8   | <a href="#">Federated learning-driven dual blockchain for data sharing and reputation management in Internet of medical things</a> | Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Dalian University of Technology, Edinburgh Napier University | Australia, China, United Kingdom | —  |
| 9   | <a href="#">A Blockchain-based federated learning framework for secure aggregation and fair incentives</a>                         | Hebei University   | China                            | —  |
| 10  | <a href="#">Addressing data quality decompensation in federated learning via dynamic client selection</a>                          | Hangzhou Dianzi University, University of Granada  | China, Spain                     | —  |
| 11  | <a href="#">Blockchain controlled trustworthy federated learning platform for smart homes</a>                                      | Beijing Institute of Technology, Khulna University, King Saud University   | Bangladesh, China, India         | —  |
| 12  | <a href="#">Block-RACS: Towards reputation-aware client selection and monetization mechanism for federated learning</a>            | École de Technologie Supérieure  | Canada                           | —  |

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantially build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK

##### [BIND: Enabling Continuous Transaction Processing During Account Migration in Sharded Blockchains](#)

2026 · Proceedings of the ACM Web Conference 2026, 5547-5556, 2026 · 0 citations (GS)

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK

##### [Enhancing Security in Parallel Federated Learning with Sharded Blockchain for Internet of Vehicles](#)

2025 · IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2025 · 4 citations (GS)

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

## Contribution 2

### Claim — Contribution 2

*The researcher developed a blockchain-based parking sharing network utilizing a proof-of-planned-behavior consensus protocol to enhance trust and efficiency in decentralized mobility services.*

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2022 paper titled 'A parking sharing network over blockchain with proof-of-planned-behavior consensus protocol.' This work represents a distinct line of inquiry into decentralized infrastructure for urban mobility, specifically targeting the coordination of shared parking resources through novel cryptographic consensus mechanisms.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of establishing trust and verifying user intentions in peer-to-peer parking markets. By introducing a 'proof-of-planned-behavior' protocol, the researcher suggests a method to align incentives and reduce fraud or no-shows in blockchain-enabled sharing economies, distinguishing this approach from standard consensus models.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record. With 19 citations, the work has attracted attention from the broader academic community. Notably, 93.8% of these citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the proposed framework has been recognized and utilized by scholars outside the researcher's immediate circle, validating its impact on the field.

#### INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

##### CORE PAPER

### [A parking sharing network over blockchain with proof-of-planned-behavior consensus protocol](#)

2022 · IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology 71 (8), 8124-8136, 2022 · 19 citations (GS)

| No. | Citing paper  | Citing institution(s)  | Country      | S2 |
|-----|---|--|--------------|----|
| 1   | <a href="#">Study on Conflict Management and Resolution for Urban Shared Parking Based on Multi-Source Data</a> | Xinyu University   | China        | —  |
| 2   | <a href="#">Secure storage of dynamic node information in smart parking using local blockchain</a>              | Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology | Iran, Taiwan | —  |

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

| Institution  | Country       | World ranking                        | Citing papers |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Dalian University of Technology                      | China         | SCImago #250 · THE 401–500 · QS =482 | 2             |
| Sun Yat-sen University                               | China         | SCImago #40 · THE 201–250 · QS =276  | 1             |
| Deakin University                                    | Australia     | SCImago #607 · THE 201–250 · QS =207 | 1             |
| École de Technologie Supérieure                      | Canada        | SCImago #2925                        | 1             |
| University of Chinese Academy of Sciences            | China         | SCImago #5 · QS =362                 | 1             |
| University of Granada                                | Spain         | THE 601–800 · QS =401                | 1             |
| State University of New York                         | United States | —                                    | 1             |
| RMIT University                                      | Australia     | THE 251–300 · QS 125                 | 1             |
| Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications | China         | —                                    | 1             |
| University of Naples Federico II                     | Italy         | THE 301–350 · QS =379                | 1             |

| Institution  | Country      | World ranking                        | Citing papers |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch | Iran         | SCImago #5157                        | 1             |
| Beijing Institute of Technology                      | China        | SCImago #170 · THE 201–250 · QS =259 | 1             |
| King Saud University                                 | Saudi Arabia | SCImago #264 · THE 251–300 · QS 143  | 1             |
| Northwestern Polytechnical University                | China        | SCImago #203 · THE 251–300 · QS =499 | 1             |
| University of Padua                                  | Italy        | THE 201–250                          | 1             |

## Geographic distribution of citing authors

| Country        | Citing papers |
|----------------|---------------|
| China          | 11            |
| Australia      | 3             |
| United States  | 2             |
| Hong Kong      | 2             |
| India          | 2             |
| Italy          | 2             |
| United Kingdom | 2             |
| Bangladesh     | 1             |
| Kazakhstan     | 1             |
| Saudi Arabia   | 1             |
| Spain          | 1             |
| Canada         | 1             |

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

## F. AAO Precedent Considerations

### Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).

- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

**Disclaimer**

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition’s merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

## G. Citation Evidence Index

---

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition’s exhibit numbers.

| Contribution   | Core paper   | Indep. cites | Supports                             |
|----------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Contribution 1 | High-quality model aggregation for blockchain-based federated learning via reputation-motivated task participation | 12           | Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned) |
| Contribution 2 | A parking sharing network over blockchain with proof-of-planned-behavior consensus protocol                        | 2            | Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned) |